
USAREUR Bulletin

Number 20

HQ USAREUR/7A, Unit 29351, APO AE 09014

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This bulletin expires 1 year from date of publication.

WEBSITE SECURITY FOR DEPLOYED UNITS

The development of websites such as <http://firstgov.gov> brings the Federal Government closer to the world at large. These websites provide increased access to unit websites and the personal information that may be posted on them.

AR 25-55, The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program, paragraph 3-200, exemption number 6, prohibits the public release of names of personnel assigned to deployed units. This policy was implemented to protect the security of deployed personnel and to maintain a strong information-security posture downrange.

This policy applies to the release of information through all public media, including public websites. Deployed units with websites in the forward area of operations should delete the names of individuals from on-line key personnel rosters, photo captions, and similar items.

Discretion should be used when applying this policy. For example, a telephone roster that provides duty positions and associated telephone numbers is just as useful and requires less updating than a list of names.

SLAVE-STARTING MILITARY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

Commanders must ensure that operators, crews, and maintenance personnel know how to start assigned vehicles, rough-terrain forklifts, and power-generator sets using "slave" cables (special electrical cables designed for starting equipment). Knowing how to slave-start equipment is important in cold and hot weather. Improper slave-starting can cause the generator, protection-control box, or fuses to burn out. In calendar year 1999, improper slave-starting of equipment contributed to

USAREUR units spending \$3,115,035 to replace 60-amp generators.

All combat and tactical vehicles, rough-terrain forklifts, and most power-generator sets are factory-equipped with either a U.S. or NATO slave receptacle. The slave cable is designed to match the U.S. or NATO slave receptacle on the equipment and cannot be connected incorrectly. Personnel should use the slave cable when possible.

Some combat vehicles and wrecker trucks are authorized a slave-cable kit in the basic-issue-items list. The slave-cable kit is also in some toolsets, including the Organizational Maintenance Shop Set, Common No. 1.

Some automotive toolsets authorize a commercial-type jumper cable for starting equipment that does not have a U.S. or NATO slave receptacle. Even though the commercial jumper cable is color-coded for use, it can be connected incorrectly. Commercial jumper cables should not be used for equipment with U.S. or NATO slave receptacles.

Damaged slave cables and cables with the connectors removed are unsafe. Using damaged cables is prohibited.

Slave-starting is different for each type of equipment. Instructions usually are published in the operating instructions of the equipment operators technical manual, chapter 2. Commanders should ensure unit compliance with slave-starting instructions.

Commanders should conduct slave-starting training twice a year for each different item of assigned equipment. Training personnel should contact their supporting United States Army Tank Automotive and Armaments Command logistics assistance representative (TACOM LAR) for training in slave-starting techniques. The European TACOM office (375-6063) has TACOM LAR names and telephone numbers.

Comments or questions should be referred to Mr. Caputo at DSN 370-6855 or e-mail: caputoma@hq.hqusareur.army.mil.

MAILING PACKAGES TO THE UNITED STATES

Mailing packages from Europe to the United States involves many prohibitions, restrictions, and import-duty rules. A customs declaration must accompany every package mailed to the United States. USAREUR personnel who mail items without listing them on the customs declaration are smuggling. U.S. customs and agriculture inspectors will seize prohibited items and may fine the sender. All products sent stateside must be free of soil and insect infestation.

PROHIBITED ITEMS

The following items may not be mailed to the United States:

- Meats, sausages, salami, pâté, fresh fruit, and fresh vegetables.
- Products such as ivory or furs made from the hides, shells, feathers, or teeth of endangered animal species.
- Switchblade knives, handguns, and hazardous articles such as fireworks, flammables, and poisons.
- Alcoholic beverages, liquor-filled candy, and absinthe.
- Prescription drugs, illegal drugs, lottery tickets, and obscene articles and publications.
- Items from embargoed countries, such as Cuban cigars.

RESTRICTED ITEMS

Personnel mailing restricted items such as hunting trophies, gambling devices, and trademark items must ensure that import conditions are met and necessary permits are available. Personnel mailing rifles and shotguns acquired overseas must obtain

an import permit approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

IMPORT DUTY RULES

Gifts mailed to the United States are subject to import duty. Goods made in the United States are duty-free unless they have been physically altered abroad to increase their value. Personnel should write "American Goods Returned" on the customs declaration.

Foreign-made gifts are dutiable, even if purchased in a military exchange. The rate of duty differs according to the item. Only the recipient may pay the duty and the \$5 customs-processing fee. Duty is not levied if the recipient gets no more than \$100 worth of these gifts a day and the parcel is marked "Unsolicited Gifts."

A package containing foreign-made presents for several people remains duty-free if each gift is worth less than \$100 and is wrapped and labeled separately. The customs declaration must state each gift's value and identify its recipient. If one gift in the package is worth more than \$100, all of the package's contents are subject to duty.

USAREUR personnel can obtain the U.S. Customs Service "International Mail Imports" pamphlet at military customs offices for more details. This pamphlet is available on the Internet at <http://www.customs.gov/travel/internat.htm>.

PRINTING MEMORANDUM PADS AND STATIONERY

AR 25-30, The Army Publishing and Printing Program, permits commands, installations, and separate organizations or agencies headed by a commander in the rank of lieutenant colonel or above, or a civilian in the grade of GS-15 or above, to print memorandum pads and stationery. One color of ink (black or blue) on white paper is authorized.

Official stationery may include the DOD seal. Other seals, unit crests, slogans, and office symbols are prohibited. No names, telephone numbers, titles of officers and officials, or other personalized information will be printed on official stationery at Government expense.

USAREUR REGULATION RESCISSION

The following USAREUR regulation is rescinded (the proponent staff office at HQ USAREUR/7A is shown in parentheses):

➤USAREUR Regulation 55-4, Joint Transportation of Hazardous Materials, 14 November 1991 (ODCSLOG)

USAREUR CIRCULAR 215-1

The policy in USAREUR Circular 215-1, USAREUR Nonappropriated Fund Operating Standards and Pricing Policy, 28 October 1998, will continue in effect until 27 January 2001. This circular is available in the Electronic Library of USAREUR Publications and AE Forms at <http://www.aeaim.hqusareur.army.mil/library/home.htm>.

HALLOWEEN SAFETY

Parents with children who plan to take part in Halloween activities should take steps to ensure their children's safety. Trick-or-treating should be limited to children under 13 years old. A parent or other responsible person should accompany very young children.

Parents with children who go trick-or-treating should—

➤Give their children a full meal before they go.

➤Warn their children against engaging in vandalism or damaging property.

➤Inspect their children's "treats" before letting them eat anything.

Children should—

➤Go trick-or-treating only in housing areas where they live and approach only residences with lighted entryways.

➤Wear light-colored costumes made of nonflammable material. For added visibility, costumes should be marked with reflective tape or luminous paint. Costumes should not be so long that they could cause the child to trip.

➤Avoid wearing masks or headgear that restrict vision; use makeup instead.

➤Observe basic safety precautions, use sidewalks and crosswalks, look in both directions before crossing the street, and not take shortcuts through yards.

➤Carry a flashlight after dark. If a pumpkin is carried as a lantern, it should be lit with a battery-powered device, not a candle.

Pet owners should take measures to keep their pets away from trick-or-treaters.

HOW TO USE THIS BULLETIN

HQ USAREUR/7A publishes the USAREUR Bulletin (UB) on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Only items sent by or through a HQ USAREUR/7A staff office will be accepted for publication in the UB. HQ USAREUR/7A staff offices may send items by fax (370-6568), mail (HQ USAREUR/7A, ATTN: AEAIM-PD, Unit 29351, APO AE 09014), or e-mail (pubsmail@hq.hqusareur.army.mil).

Personnel with questions or comments about this bulletin may contact the UB editor by telephone (370-6267) or e-mail (pubsmail@hq.hqusareur.army.mil).

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